



Sexual Activity and Reproductive Health

How many high school students have ever had sex?

Depending upon the survey and area, by the time King County students reach grade 11, between 14% and 52% of them report having had sex.

Data Notes: Two sets of data are given for Seattle. The first is from the 1996 Search Institute Profiles of Student Life and included the question, "Have you ever had sexual intercourse (gone all the way, made love)?" The second set is from the 1995 Teen Health Risk Survey which was carried out as a census, with a higher response rate and included the question, "Have you ever had sexual intercourse?"

Percent of Public High School Students Who Reported Ever Having Sexual Intercourse
Bellevue, Mercer Island, and Seattle, 1996-1997

District	Grade 9	Grade 11
Bellevue	15%	25%
Mercer Island	8%	14%
Seattle	25%	43%
Seattle (1995 Teen Survey)	36%	52%

Source: Developmental Assets: A Profile of Your Youth, Seattle, Bellevue, Mercer Island Public Schools, 1996-1997, and the Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behavior, 1995.

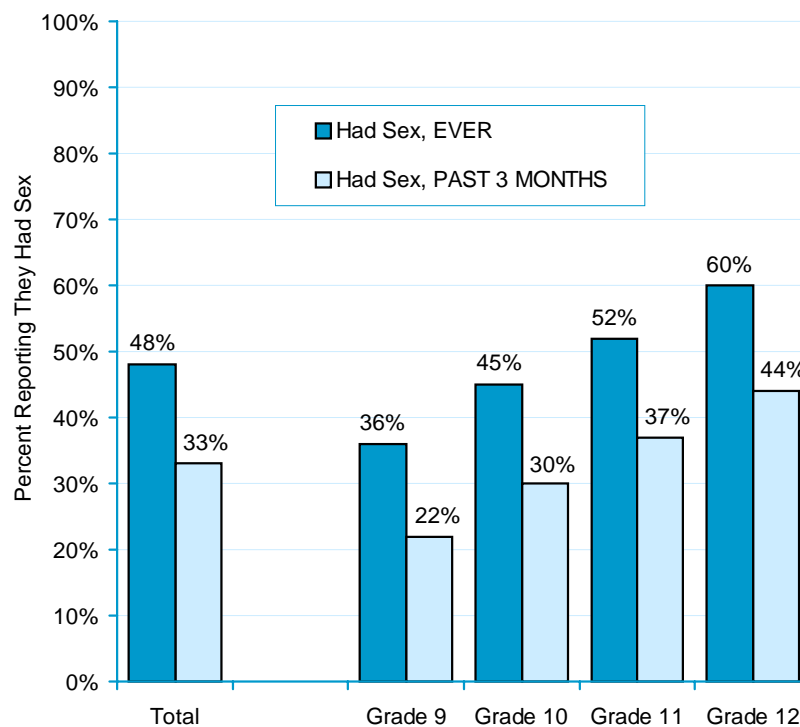
Sexual Activity and Reproductive Health

How many Seattle high school youth have had sex within the past three months?

While almost half of Seattle students reported that they had had sexual intercourse sometime in their lives, only one third reported that they had had sex in the past 3 months. This ratio didn't change in later grade levels, although an increasing percentage of students reported sexual activity, both "ever" and in the past 3 months.

Source: *Seattle Public Schools Teen Health Risk Survey, 1995.*

Percent of Seattle Public School Students Who Reported Ever Having Sex and Having Sex in Past 3 Months, By Grade, 1995



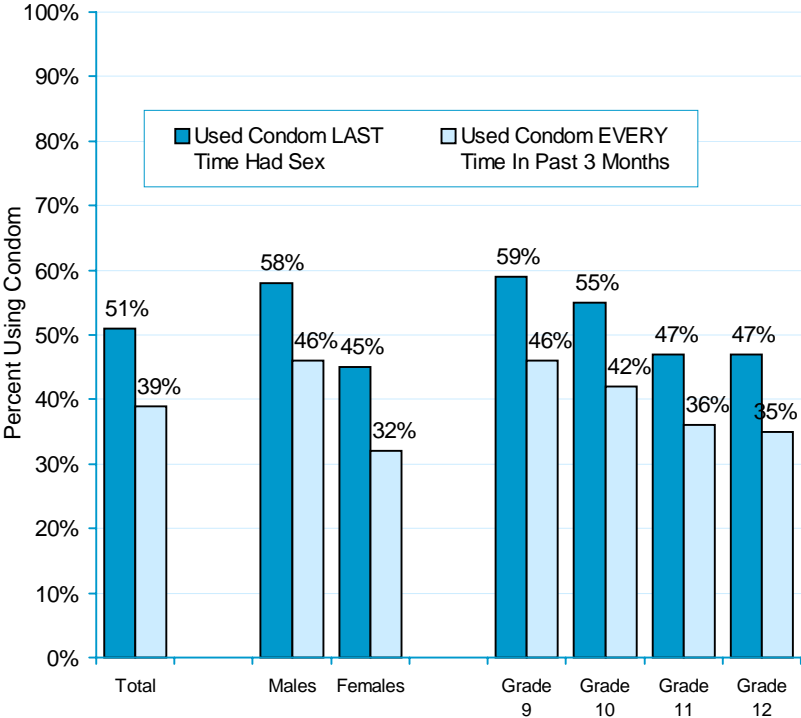
Sexual Activity and Reproductive Health

Are older sexually active youth more likely to use condoms?

In 1995 Seattle high school 11th and 12th graders were less likely than younger students to use condoms the last time they had sex and every time they had sex in the past 3 months. Overall, less than half of Seattle students were using condoms consistently, and males reported more consistent use than females.

Source: *Seattle Public Schools Teen Health Risk Survey, 1995.*

Percent of Seattle Public School Students Who Had Sex In the Past 3 Months Who Used a Condom Last Time and Every Time They Had Sex, by Gender and by Grade, 1995



Sexual Activity and Reproductive Health

Which groups of sexually active Seattle youth are most likely to use condoms?

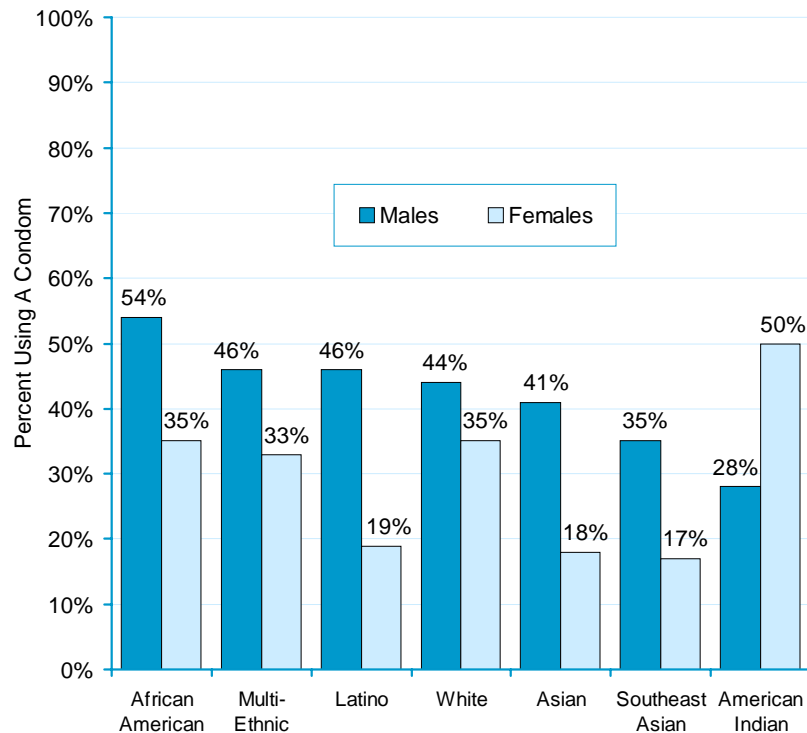
This chart shows the percent of each ethnic group and gender who had sex in the past three months who used a condom every time they had sex in the past three months. African Americans were the most likely to report using condoms, particularly African American males. Southeast Asian, Asian, and Latina females were the least likely to report using condoms.

Source: Seattle Public Schools Teen Health Risk Survey, 1995.

"There's another thing about sex ... in condom education for safer sex, I think they also need to be more explicit ... I mean kids know. We're not stupid. We know what goes on and everything."

(High school female quoted in *Supporting Youth*)

Percent of Seattle Public School Students Who Reported Using a Condom Every Time They Had Sex During the Past 3 Months By Gender and Ethnicity, 1995



Sexual Activity and Reproductive Health

What methods of pregnancy prevention are sexually active females using?

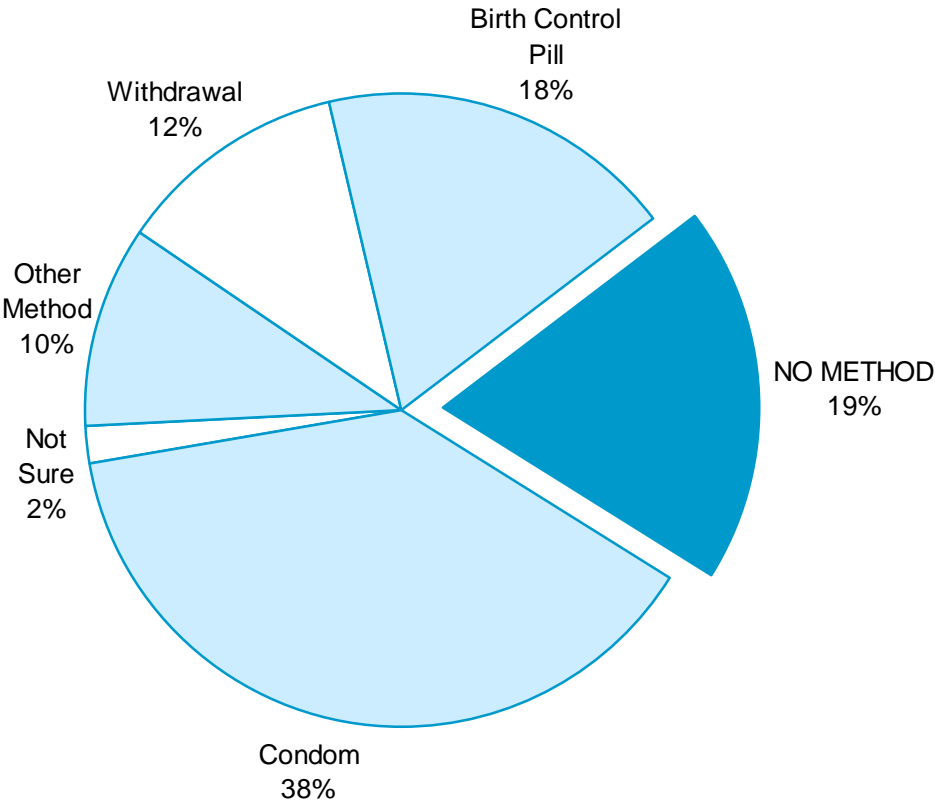
Over 80% of sexually active Seattle female students used one or more forms of pregnancy prevention the last time they had sex. Condoms were used more frequently than other birth control methods, followed by birth control pills.

Source: *Seattle Public Schools Teen Health Risk Survey, 1995.*

"(We need) stuff on STD's, AIDS, sex, sex prevention, abstinence, and all that stuff."

(High school female quoted in *Supporting Youth*)

Percent of Seattle Public High School Females Who Reported Using Pregnancy Prevention Method for Last Sex, 1995



Sexual Activity and Reproductive Health

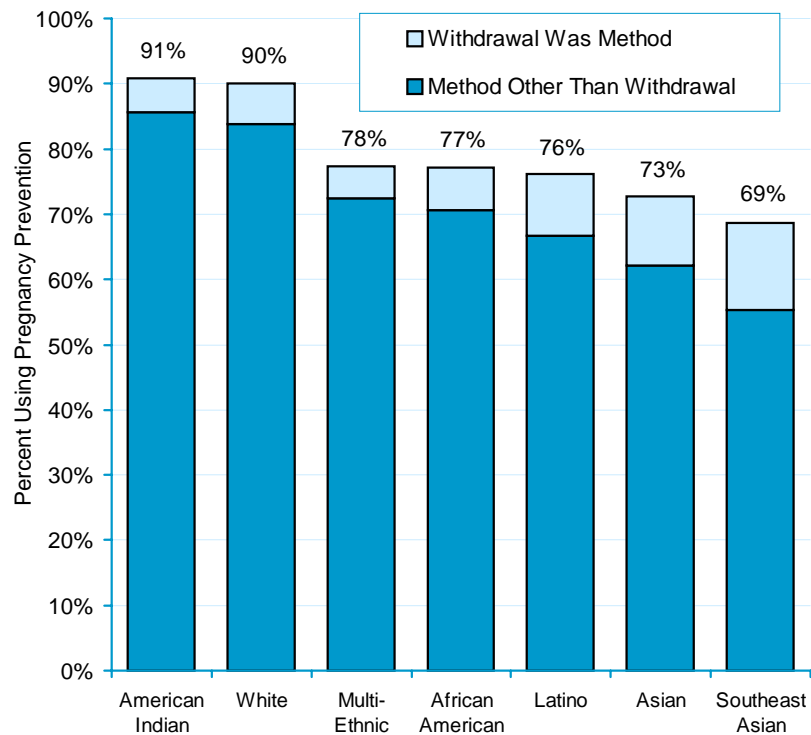
Which young females are most likely to use pregnancy prevention?

A majority of Seattle females in public high schools who had sex in the past three months said either they used some method of pregnancy prevention or they relied on withdrawal during the last time they had sex.

There were significant differences among ethnic groups. American Indian and White youth were the most likely to use some method of pregnancy prevention. Southeast Asian females were the least likely to use a reliable method to prevent pregnancy and most likely to use withdrawal.

Source: *Seattle Public Schools Teen Health Risk Survey, 1995.*

Percent of Seattle Public High School Females Who Had Sex In Past 3 Months Who Reported Using Pregnancy Prevention the Last Time They Had Sex, By Ethnicity, 1995



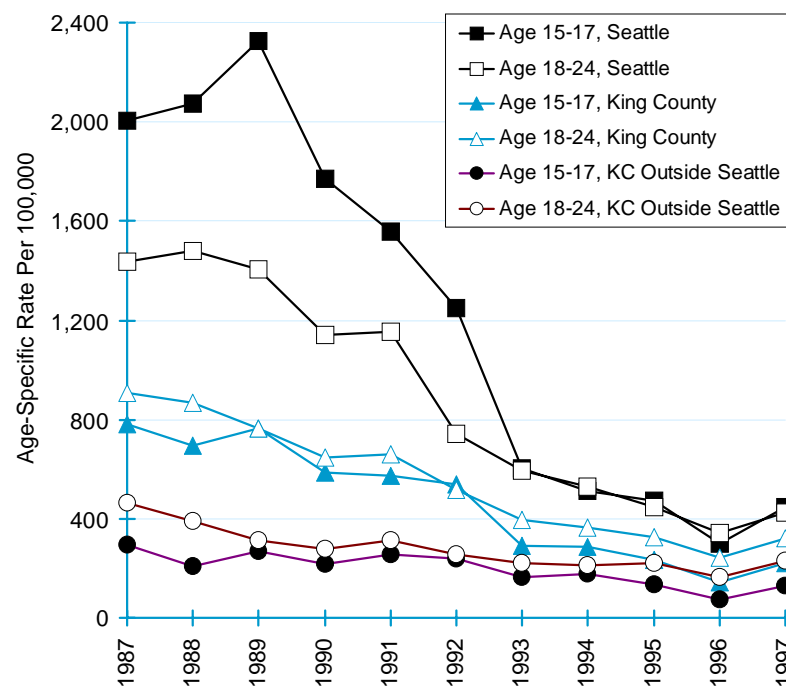
Sexual Activity and Reproductive Health

How many youth and young adults are diagnosed with the sexually transmitted disease gonorrhea?

The number of youth and young adults who are diagnosed each year with gonorrhea has decreased substantially since 1987 in all parts of King County. In King County, cases among youth age 15-17 years have decreased by 66% (from 412 cases in 1987 to 139 cases in 1997). Among young adults age 18 to 24 years they have decreased by 70% (from 1,390 cases in 1987 to 412 cases in 1997). Rates among Seattle youth and young adults, however, remain significantly higher than youth and young adults living in King County outside of Seattle.

Source: Washington State Department of Health, STD/TB Services.

Gonorrhea Rates for Youth Ages 15-17 and 18-24
Seattle, King County, King County Outside Seattle, 1987-1997



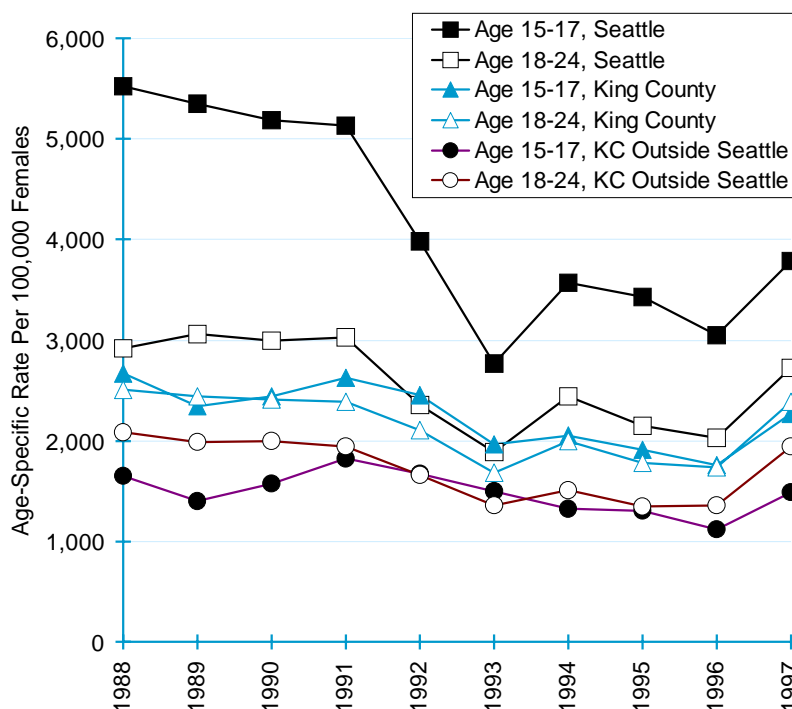
Sexual Activity and Reproductive Health

How many teenage and young adult women are diagnosed with the sexually transmitted disease chlamydia?

The number of teenage and young adult women who are diagnosed each year with chlamydia has also decreased substantially since 1987 in all parts of King County. In King County, rates among teenage girls age 15-17 years have decreased by 15% and among young adult women age 18 to 24 years by 5%. In 1997 there were 696 teenage girls and 1,514 young women diagnosed with chlamydia.

Since 1993, however, the rates in both teens and young adult women living in Seattle has increased. This increase may in part be due to better detection of chlamydia through the availability of new screening tests and better access to treatment facilities, such as school-based and school-linked health centers which are diagnosing cases which previously went undiagnosed. Rates among Seattle teens and young women also remain significantly higher than teens and young women living in King County outside of Seattle.

Chlamydia Rates for Females Ages 15-17 and 18-24
Seattle, King County, King County Outside Seattle, 1988-1997



Source: Washington State Department of Health, STD/TB Services.

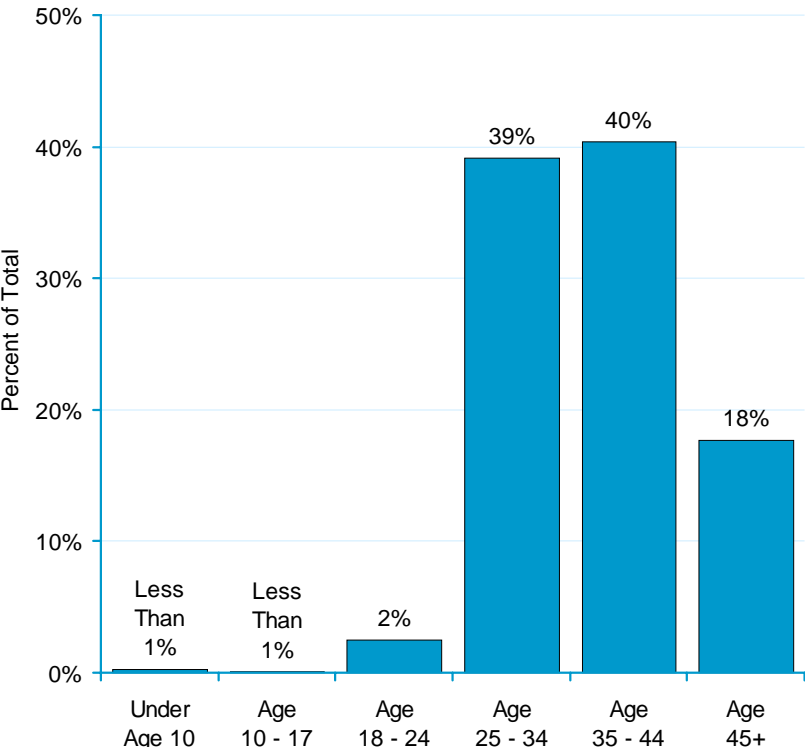
HIV/AIDS

How many King County youth are diagnosed with AIDS?

From 1982 through 1998, 5638 cases of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) were diagnosed in King County residents. Of the people diagnosed with AIDS, 14 (less than 1%) were under age 10 years, 6 (less than 1%) were age 10-17 years, 140 (2%) were age 18-24 years.

The number of AIDS cases in youth and young adults is a poor indicator of infection with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) because of the long delay (8 to 10 years) between becoming infected with HIV and being diagnosed with AIDS. New treatments may also delay onset of AIDS symptoms. In 1995 it was estimated that there were between 580 and 890 persons under age 24 years who were infected with HIV. Of these, 84% to 86% were believed to be 20 to 24 years of age.

Percent of Total AIDS Cases Diagnosed, By Age Group
King County Residents, 1982-1998



Source: Seattle-King County Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Program.

Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

What are the pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for teen and young adult women living in King County?

In 1997 in King County overall, there were an estimated 90 pregnancies among adolescents age 10 to 14 years, 1300 among teens age 15 to 17 years, and 8900 among young women age 18 to 24 years.

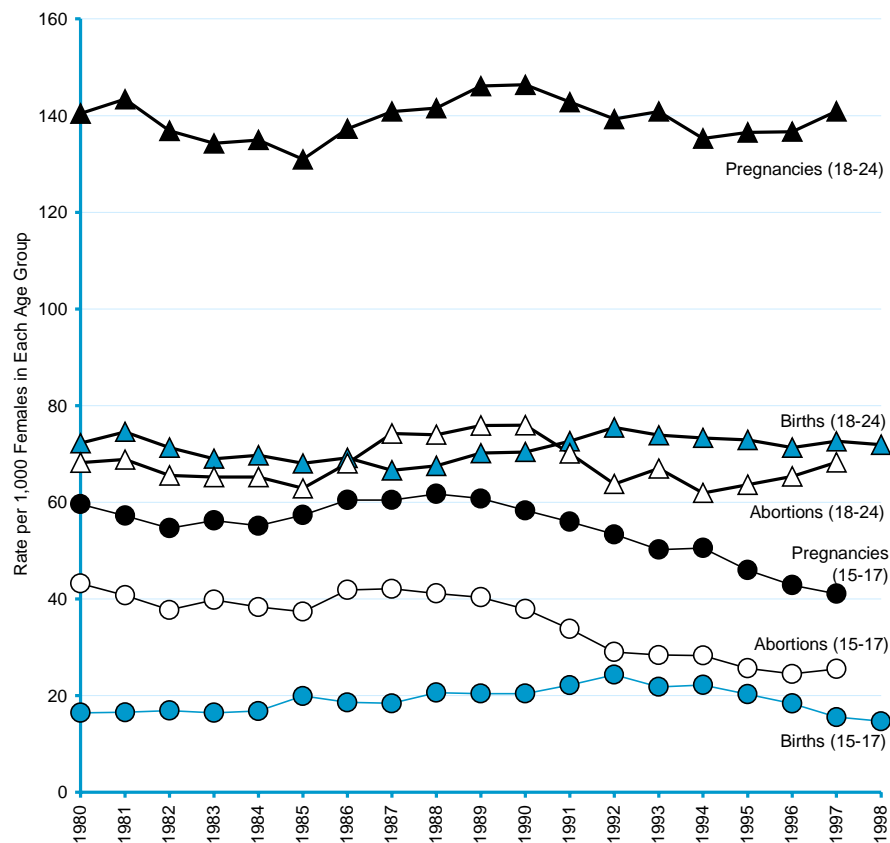
The rate of pregnancies among girls age 10 to 14 years has decreased each year since 1980 from approximately 2 pregnancies to 1 pregnancy per 1000 girls age 10 to 14 years in 1997.

Pregnancies and abortions to teenagers age 15-17 years have declined significantly since 1980. Births to this age group have declined since 1992.

For young women age 18-24 years, pregnancy and abortion rates have fluctuated since 1980 with no sustained trend. Birth rates among this age group have increased, however.

Data Notes: Pregnancy and Abortion rates not available for 1998.

Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion Rate Trends
For Females Age 15-17 and 18-24, King County, 1980-1998



Source: Birth and abortion certificates, Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

What are the pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for teen and young adult women living in Seattle?

In 1997 in Seattle, there were nearly 40 pregnancies recorded among girls age 10 to 14 years, 450 among teens age 15 to 17 years, and 3300 among young women age 18 to 24 years.

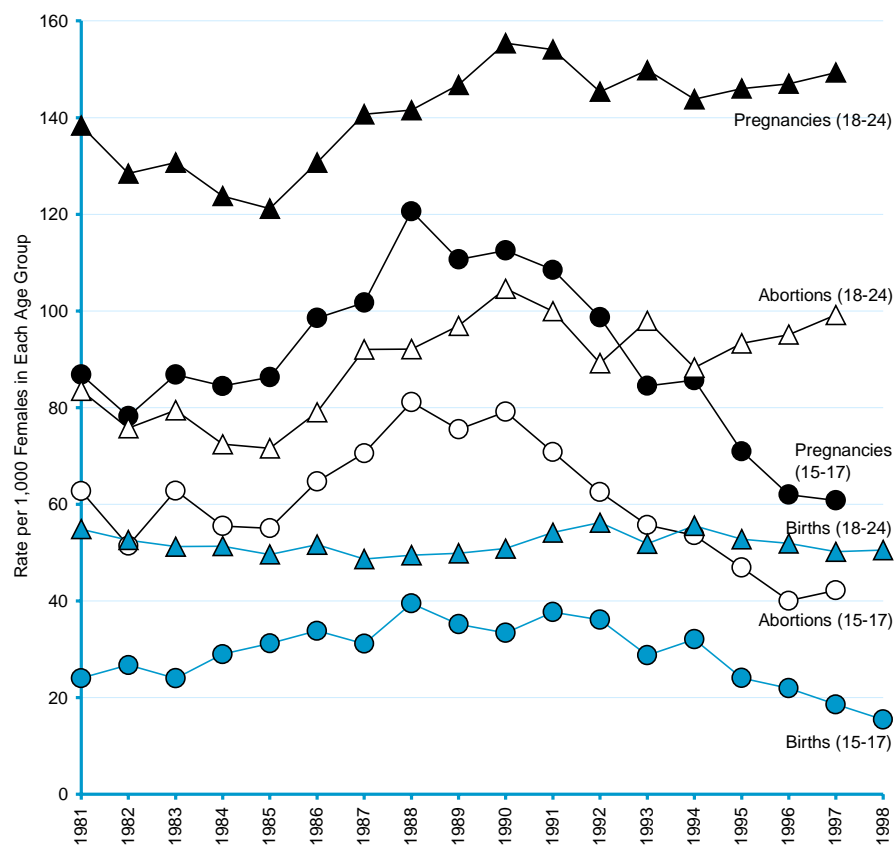
The rate of pregnancies among girls age 10 to 14 years has decreased each year since 1981 from approximately 4 pregnancies to 3 pregnancies per 1000 girls age 10 to 14 years in 1997.

Pregnancies, births and abortions to teenagers age 15-17 years have also declined significantly since 1981, particularly since the high point in 1988.

For young women age 18-24 years, pregnancy and abortion rates have increased since 1981 while the birth rate has remained relatively constant.

Data Notes: Pregnancy and Abortion rates not available for 1980 or 1998.

Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion Rate Trends
For Females Age 15-17 and 18-24, Seattle, 1981-1998



Source: Birth and abortion certificates, Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

What are the pregnancy, birth, and abortion rates for teen and young adult women living in King County outside Seattle?

In 1997 in King County outside Seattle, there were about 50 pregnancies among girls age 10 to 14 years, 800 among teens age 15 to 17 years, and 5,560 among young women age 18 to 24 years.

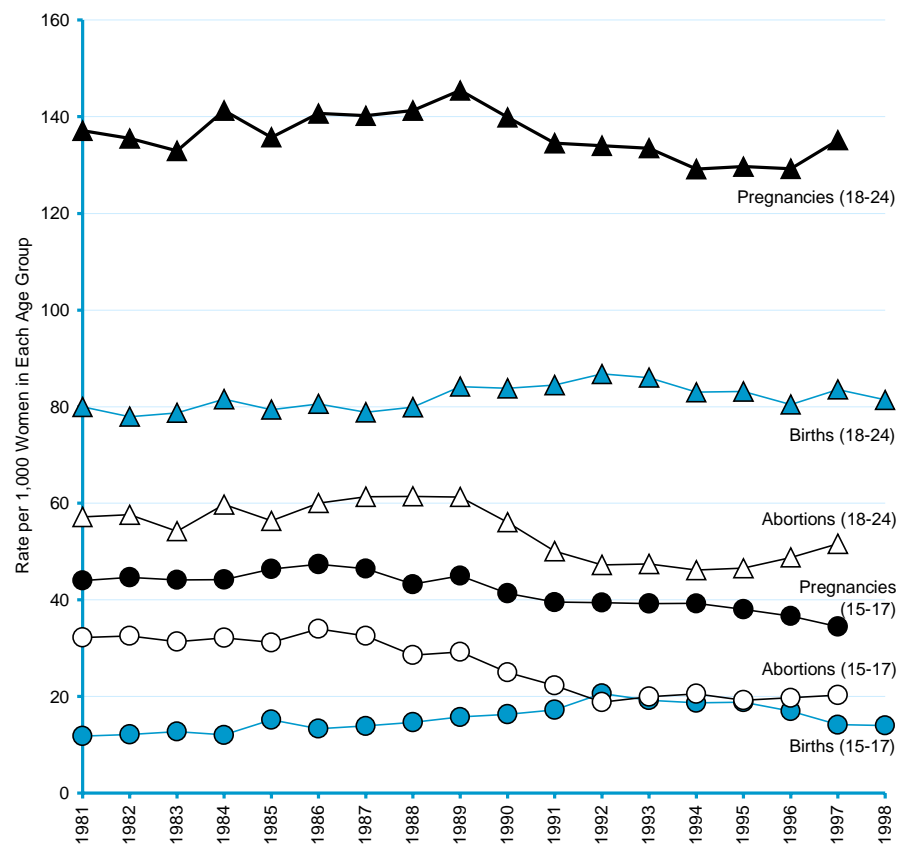
The rate of pregnancies among girls age 10 to 14 years has decreased each year since 1981 from about 2 pregnancies to 1 pregnancy per 1000 girls age 10 to 14 years in 1997.

Pregnancies and abortions to teenagers age 15-17 years have also declined significantly since 1981. After increasing from 1981 to 1992, births to these young women have declined since 1992.

For young women age 18-24 years, pregnancies and abortions have decreased while the birth rate has increased slightly.

Data Notes: Pregnancy and Abortion rates not available for 1980 or 1998.

Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion Rate Trends
For Females Age 15-17 and 18-24, King County Outside Seattle, 1981-1998



Source: Birth and abortion certificates, Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

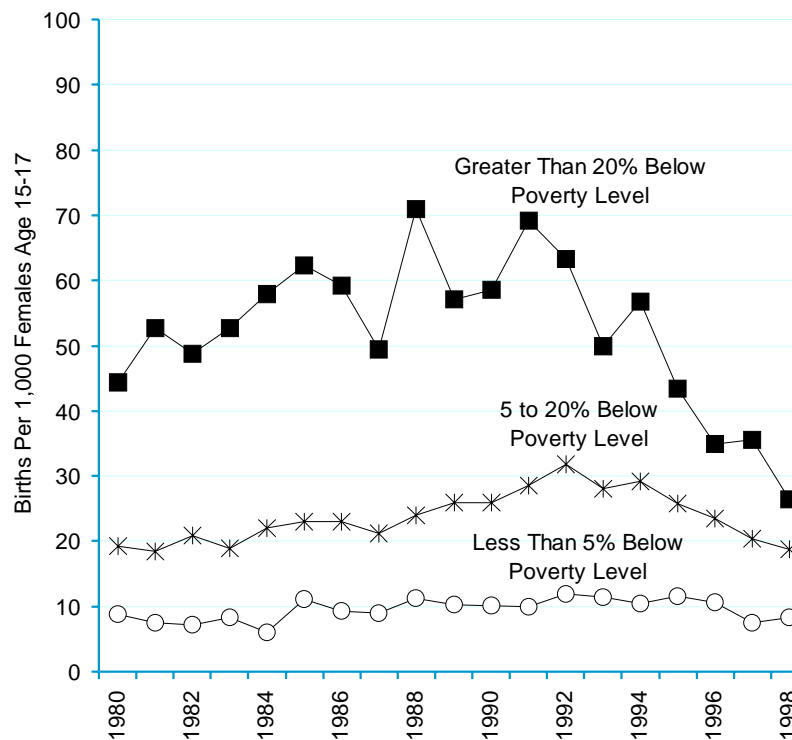
Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

How is the rate of births affected by poverty level?

Birth rates among teenage girls age 15 to 17 years in King County differ significantly when the degree of neighborhood poverty is considered. Since 1980, the birth rates to teens living in areas where more than 20% of the residents live in poverty have ranged from 3 to 10 times higher than teens living in areas where less than 5% of residents live in poverty. Although this disparity has decreased in recent years, the 1998 rate in higher poverty areas was nearly 3 times higher than the rate for girls living in the lower poverty areas.

Data Notes: Poverty groupings are based on household income reported in the 1990 census and these groupings represent the proportion of residents living below the Federal poverty limit. Birth rate for the "greater than 20% below poverty level" group had a decreasing trend from 1988 to 1998. The "5 to 20% below poverty level" group and the "less than 5% below poverty level" groups had an overall increasing trend from 1980 to 1998, but decreased from 1992 to 1998.

Birth Rates of Females Age 15-17 by Poverty Level
King County, 1980-1998



Source: Birth certificates, Washington State Dept. of Health, Center for Health Statistics and 1989 income data recorded in the 1990 U.S. Census.

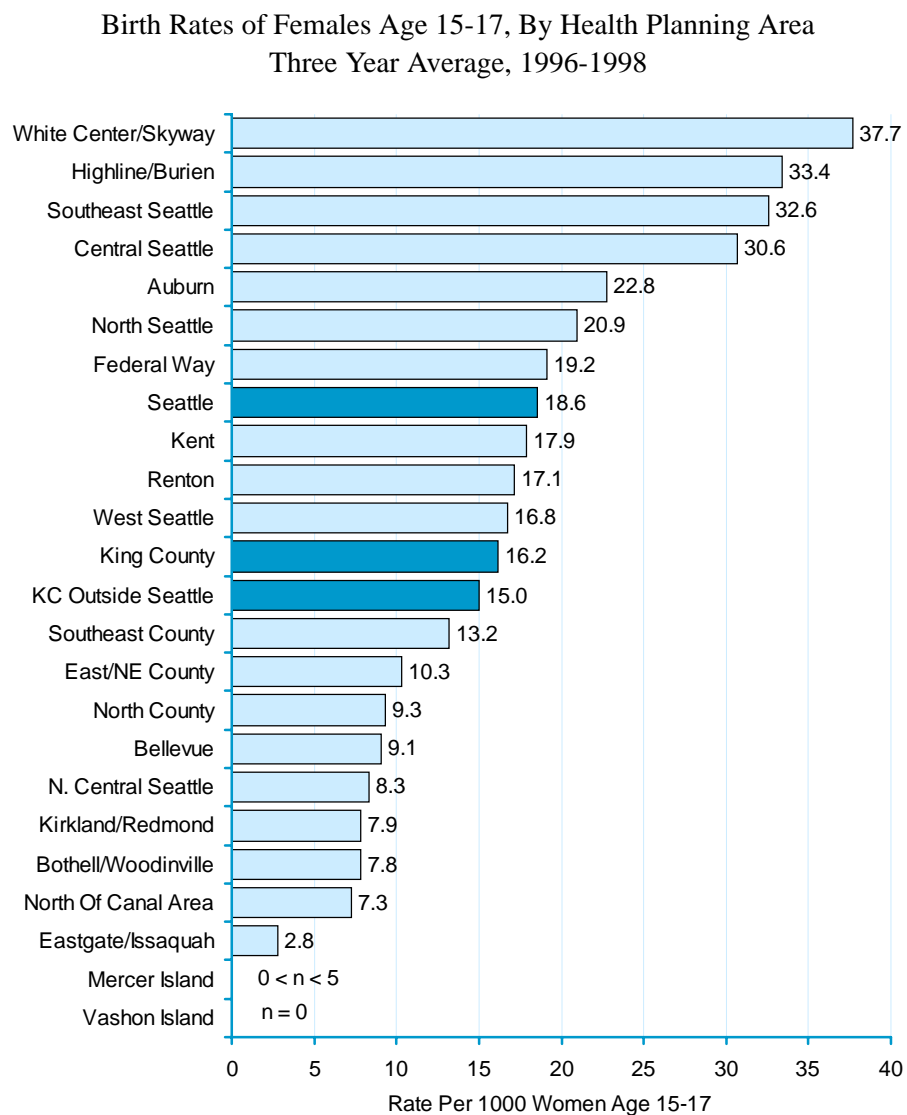
Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

What are the rates of births to young women age 15-17 in each Health Planning Area?

This chart shows the rates of births to teen mothers age 15-17 years according to the Health Planning Areas they lived in. The highest rate of births to teen mothers occurred in the White Center/Skyway and Highline/Burien areas.

Data Notes: The rate is not calculated where total number of births is greater than 0 but less than 5.

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.



Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

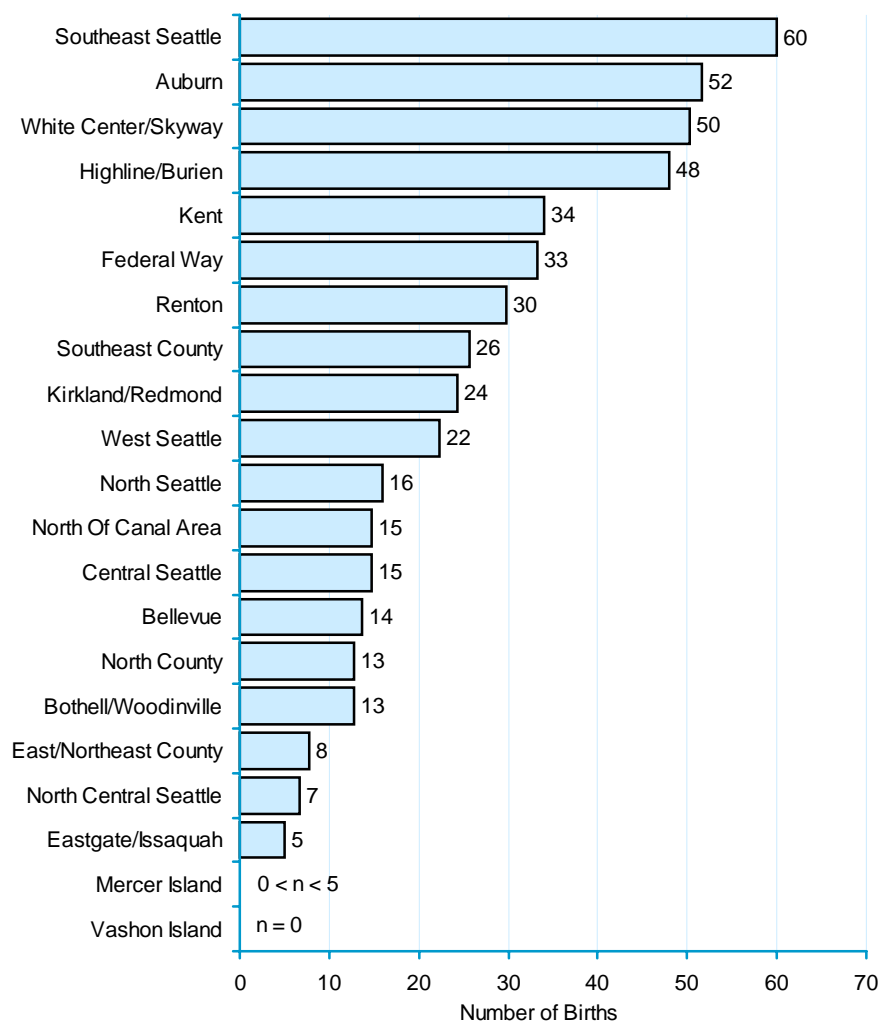
What are the numbers of births to young women age 15-17 in each Health Planning Area?

The largest number of births to teen mothers age 15-17 years occurred in Southeast Seattle. Over the period 1996 to 1998, there was an average of 493 births each year to teen mothers who lived in King County. Another 23 babies were born each year to 10 to 14 year olds.

Data Notes: Average annual number of births is not reported where total number of births is greater than 0 but less than 5.

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Average Annual Number of Births to Females Age 15-17
By Health Planning Area, 1996-1998



Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

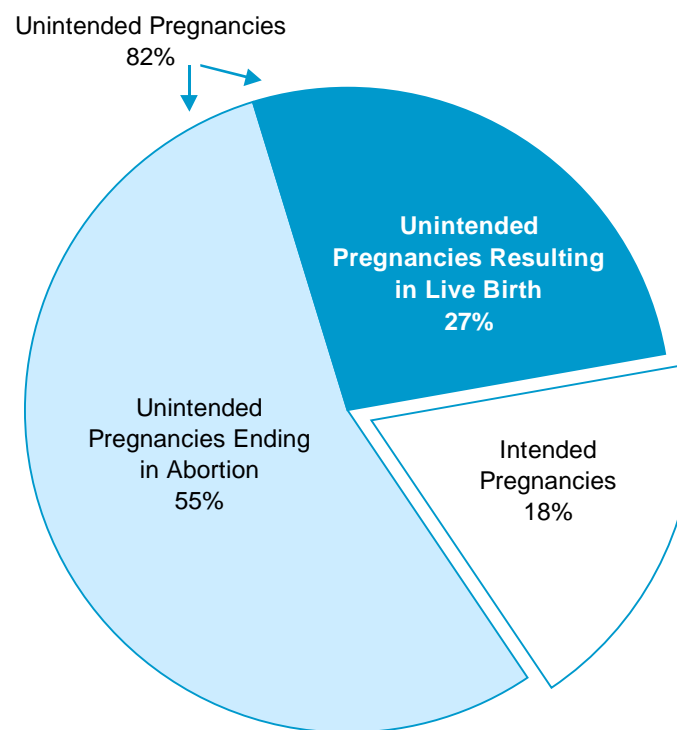
What percent of pregnancies to young women are unintended?

Looking only at young women under the age of 25 years, 82% reported that their pregnancies were unintended. Out of all who were pregnant, 18% were intended and resulted in live births, 27% were unintended and resulted in live births, and 55% were unintended and ended in abortion.

Data Notes: These percentages come from PRAMS, the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System which conducts a representative annual Survey of the Health of Mothers and Babies in Washington. The number of King County mothers in the sample is large enough to analyze at the county level, but only when the yearly numbers are averaged together.

Intention status comes from the following question: Thinking back to just before you were pregnant, how did you feel about becoming pregnant? Check the best answer. 1) I wanted to be pregnant sooner 2) I wanted to be pregnant later 3) I wanted to be pregnant then 4) I didn't want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future 5) I don't know. Choices 1 and 3 are classified as intended, while choices 2 and 4 are classified as unintended.

Distribution of Pregnancies Among Women Under Age 25
By Intention Status and Outcome
King County, 1993-1997 Average



Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Washington State Department of Health.

Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

What is the age distribution of those who have births from pregnancies that were unintended?

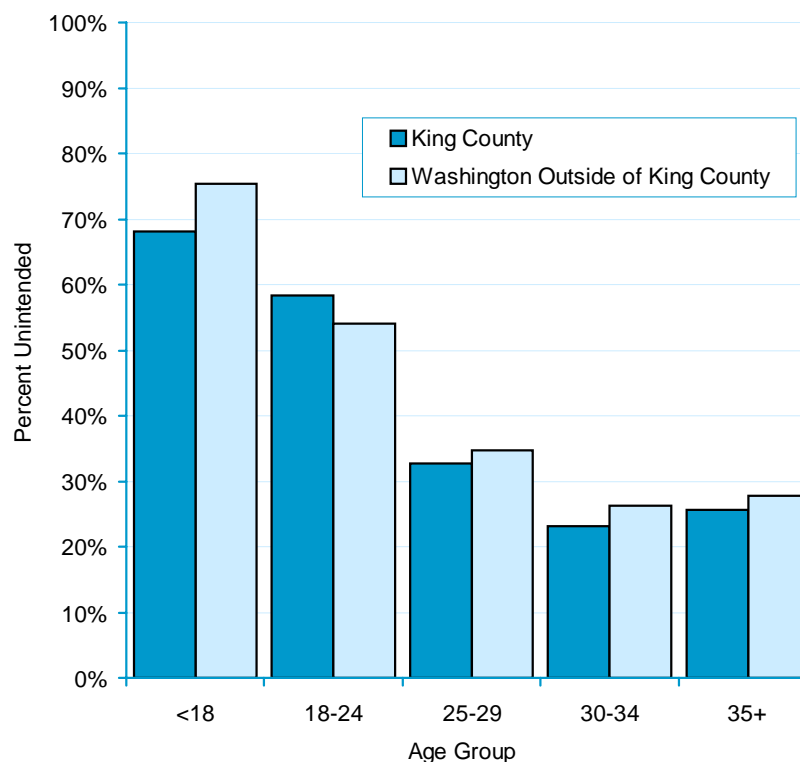
Over two-thirds of births to young women under age 18 years are unintended. This proportion decreases with older age groups up to age 35 years. The differences between King County rates and the rates of unintended pregnancy for the rest of Washington State, are not statistically significant.

Even though young women under age 18 years have the highest percentage of unintended pregnancies relative to older age groups, the chart on page 95 shows that they contribute only 5% of all births that are reported as unintended pregnancies. This proportion rises to one third for young women age 18 to 24 years. Between 1993 and 1997 in King County, the average yearly number of births from unintended pregnancies to mothers under age 18 years was 328 (not shown).

Data Notes: These percentages come from PRAMS, the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System which conducts a representative annual Survey of the Health of Mothers and Babies in Washington. The number of King County mothers in the sample is large enough to analyze at the county level, but only when the yearly numbers are averaged together.

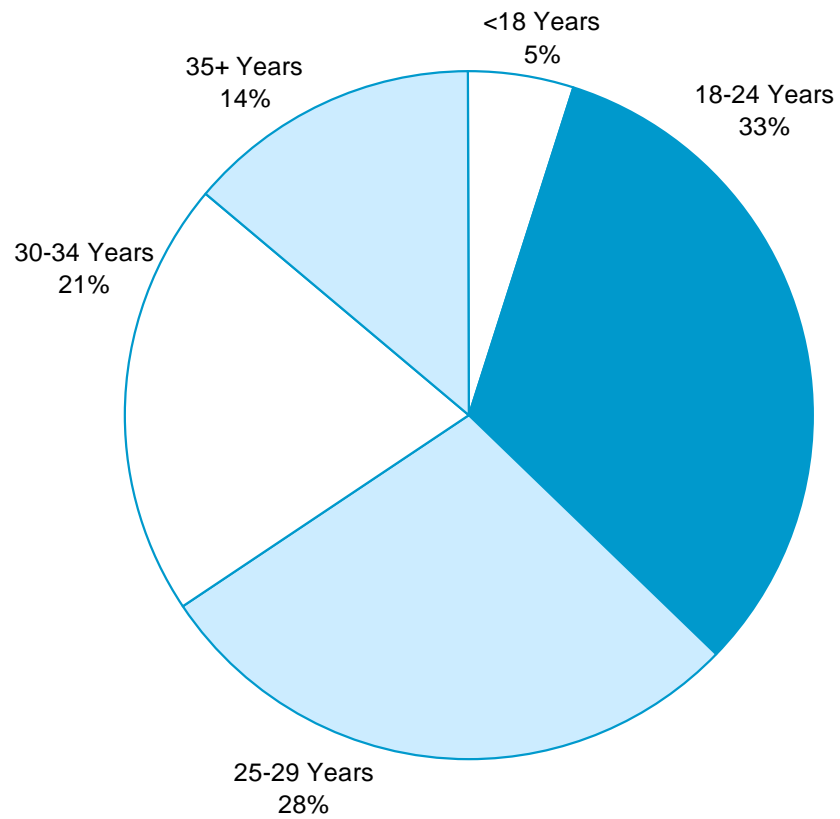
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Percent of Births from Pregnancies Reported by Mother as Unintended, By Age Group, King County and Washington Outside King County 1993-1997 Average



Source: Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System, Washington State Department of Health.

Distribution of Births from Pregnancies Reported by Mother as Unintended
By Age Group, King County, 1993-1997 Average



Physical Fitness and Nutrition

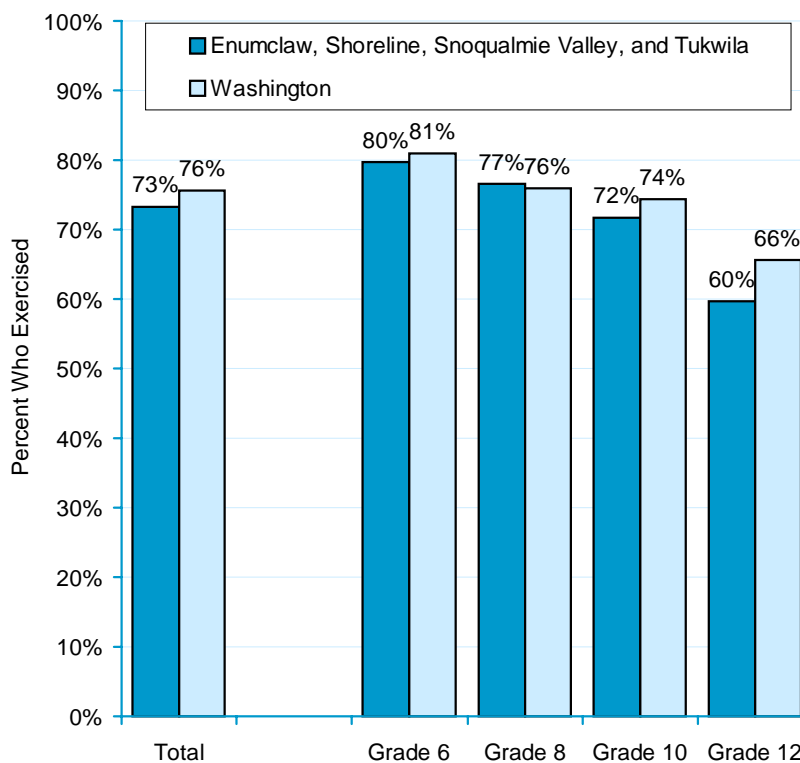
How many youth get regular exercise?

Fewer youth continue to be physically active on a regular basis as they progress in age through middle and high school. While 80% of 6th graders in four local school districts reported that they got moderate exercise in three of the past seven days, only 60% of 12th grade students reported so.

Data Notes: Only four King County school districts outside of Seattle participated in the 1995 survey.

Source: Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1995.

Percent of Public School Students Who Reported At Least 30 Minutes of Moderate Exercise For At Least 3 of the Past 7 Days By Grade, Four King County School Districts and Washington, 1995



Physical Fitness and Nutrition

How many youth regularly eat fruits and vegetables?

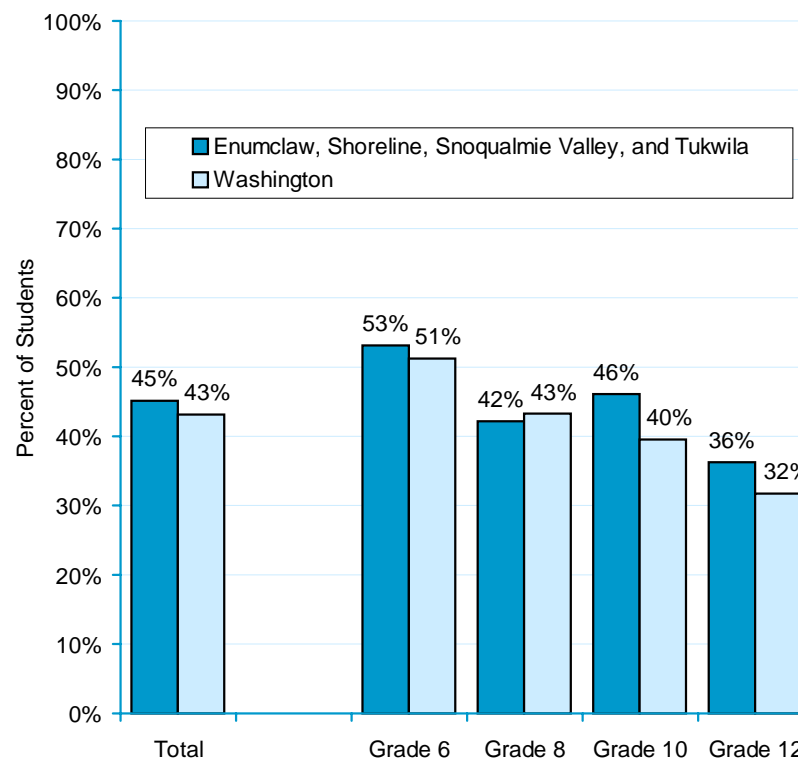
About half of local and state 6th grade students reported that they had eaten three or more servings of vegetables or fruits the previous day, while only a third of 12th grade students reported doing so.

In 1996, 26% of King County adults ate 5 or more fruits and vegetables per day (not shown).

Data Notes: Only four King County school districts outside of Seattle participated in the 1995 survey.

Source: Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1995, and the Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 1996.

Percent of Public School Students Who Reported Eating 3 or More Servings of Vegetables or Fruits the Previous Day, By Grade
Four King County School Districts and Washington, 1995



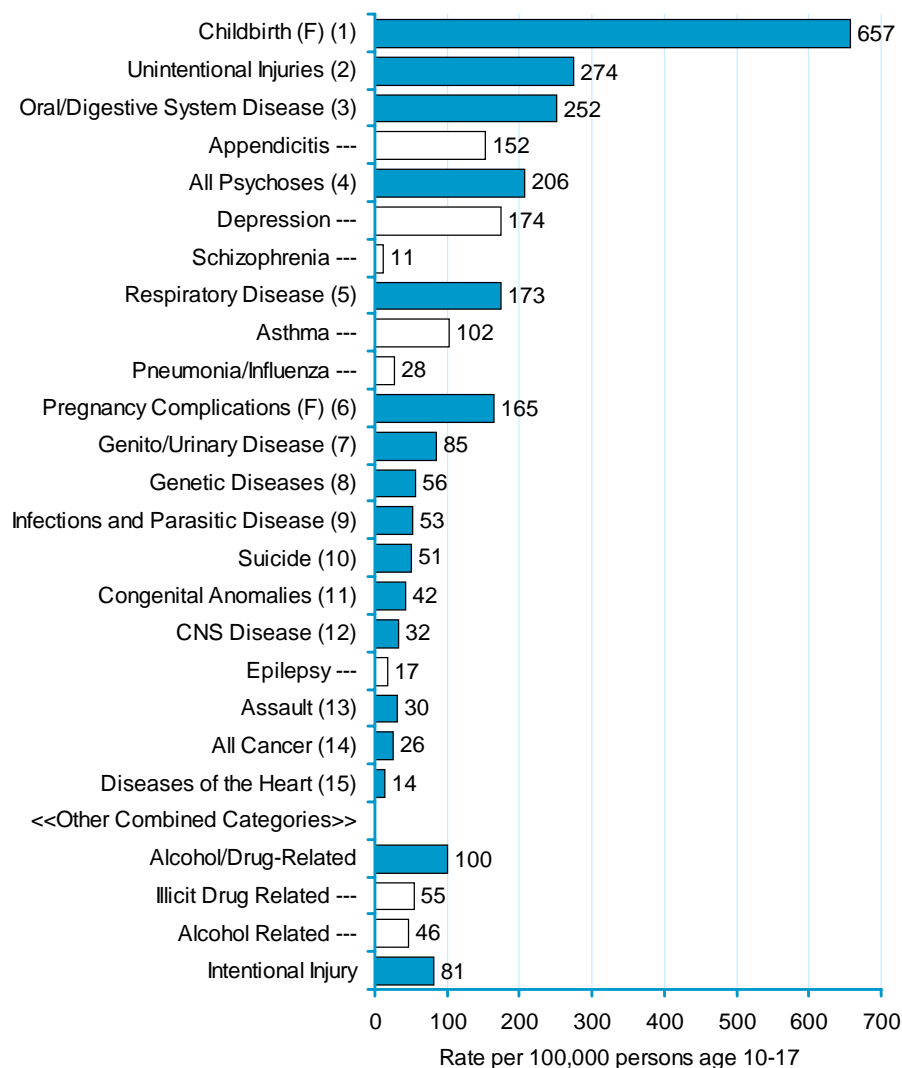
Hospitalization

What are the leading causes of hospitalization for youth age 10-17?

The leading cause of hospitalization among youth in King County was related to childbirth. Hospitalizations for childbirth and complications due to pregnancy (the 1st and 6th leading causes, respectively) accounted for 18% of all hospitalizations. The 2nd leading cause of hospitalization was unintentional injuries which comprised 12% of all hospitalizations. Illness related to the oral health and the digestive system was the 3rd leading cause of hospitalization. Hospitalizations for mental health reasons (largely due to depression) was the 4th leading cause and accounted for 9% of all hospitalizations.

Data Notes: These data reflect numbers of hospitalizations and not necessarily the number of individuals hospitalized, since individuals may in some instances be hospitalized multiple times for the same illness or injury. Numbers in parentheses represent ranked categories. Causes without numbers are subcategories of the ranked category preceding it. Alcohol/drug-related causes and intentional injuries are not ranked since they include causes which may be included in previously ranked categories. Intentional injuries combine suicide and assault.

Leading Causes of Hospitalization for Youth Age 10-17
King County, Three Year Average, 1995-1997



Source: Hospitalization Discharge Data: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems.

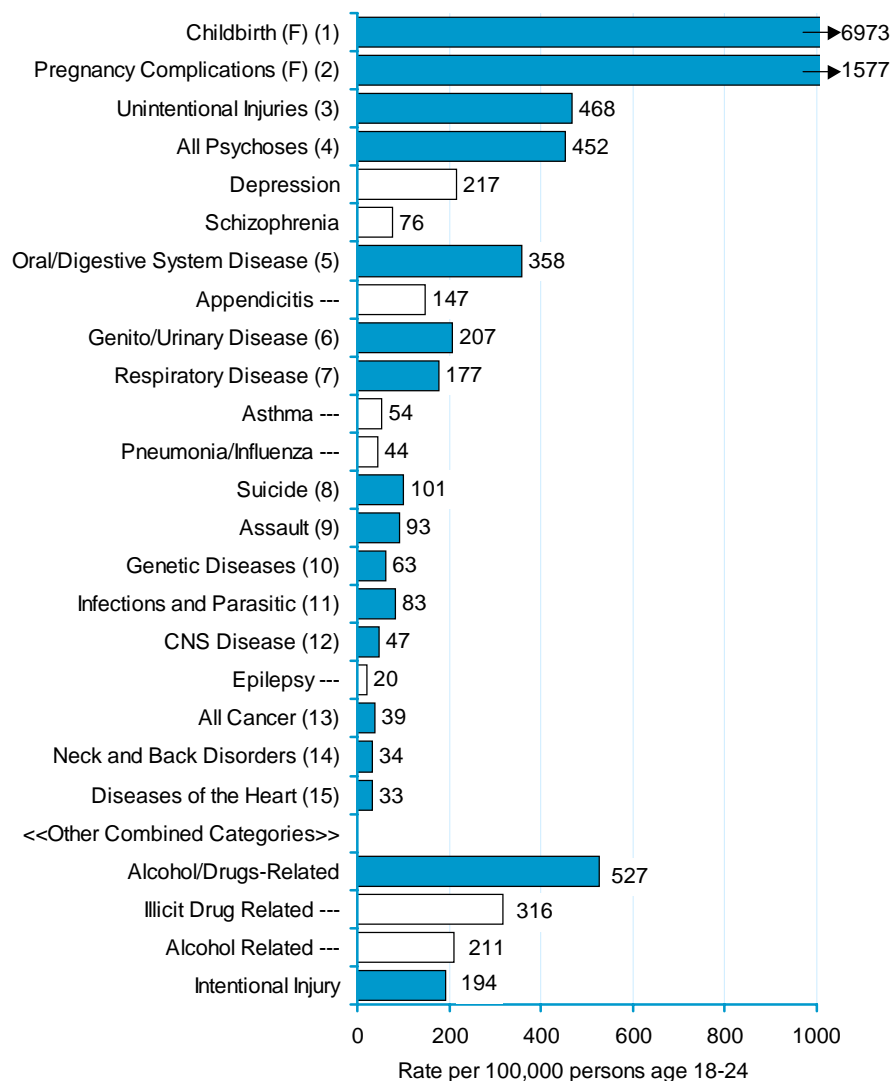
Hospitalization

What are the leading causes of hospitalization for young adults age 18-24?

Similar to youth, the leading cause of hospitalization among young adults in King County was related to childbirth. These hospitalizations, however, comprised a much greater percentage of all hospitalizations. Hospitalizations for childbirth and complications due to pregnancy (the 1st and 2nd leading causes, respectively) accounted for 64% of all hospitalizations. Technically, unintentional injuries are the 3rd leading cause, accounting for 7% of all hospitalizations. However, alcohol and drug-related hospitalizations combined accounted for a larger percentage or 8% of all hospitalizations in this age group. Mental health related diagnoses such as depression were the 4th leading cause and accounted for about 7% of total hospitalizations in this age group.

Data Notes: These data reflect numbers of hospitalizations and not necessarily the number of individuals hospitalized, since individuals may in some instances be hospitalized multiple times for the same illness or injury. Numbers in parentheses represent ranked categories. Causes without numbers are subcategories of the ranked category preceding it. Alcohol/drug-related causes and intentional injuries are not ranked since they include causes which may be included in previously ranked categories. Intentional injuries combine suicide and assault.

Leading Causes of Hospitalization for Young Adults Age 18-24
King County, Three Year Average, 1995-1997



Source: Hospitalization Discharge Data: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems.

Hospitalization

For what types of injuries are youth being hospitalized?

For youth age 10 to 17 years in King County, unintentional injury was the second leading cause of hospitalization during the years 1995 to 1997. Most of these injuries were due to falls, impacts by blunt or falling objects, and motor vehicle accidents. The other types of injuries shown on the chart include intentional injuries which include suicide attempts and assaults. The injuries on this chart reflect only those that were severe enough to require admission to a hospital.

Data Notes: "Undetermined Injuries" refer to injuries where it is unknown whether they are intentional or unintentional.

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems.

Hospitalizations for Injuries Among Youth Age 10-17 King County, Three Year Average, 1995-1997

	Average Annual Count	% of Injuries within Category	% of All Injuries	Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 10-17
Unintentional Injuries Total	463	100%	77%	274.2
Falls, jumps, & shoves	107	23%	18%	63.6
Motor vehicle (occupant)	71	15%	12%	41.9
Impact by blunt, thrown or fallen object	40	9%	7%	23.7
Bicycle	39	8%	6%	23.1
Medications in therapeutic use	38	8%	6%	22.7
Pedestrian	24	5%	4%	14.0
Non-medicinal poisoning	22	5%	4%	12.8
Overexertion	17	4%	3%	10.1
Late effects from previous injuries	16	4%	3%	9.7
Sharp Instruments and foreign objects	13	3%	2%	7.9
Fires, burns & related asphyxiation	12	3%	2%	7.3
Motorcycle (rider)	10	2%	2%	6.1
Animal inflicted	9	2%	1%	5.3
Explosive materials, fireworks	6	1%	<1%	3.4
Firearms	4	<1%	<1%	2.6
Drowning	4	<1%	<1%	2.4
Medical and surgical procedures	3	<1%	<1%	1.8
Machinery in operation	2	<1%	<1%	1.4
Suffocation and obstruction	2	<1%	<1%	1.0
Other or unknown cause	23	5%	4%	13.6
Suicide Attempt and/or Self-inflicted Injuries Total	86	100%	14%	50.9
Non-medicinal poisoning	77	90%	13%	45.8
Sharp instruments and foreign objects	4	4%	<1%	2.2
Firearms	1	2%	<1%	0.8
Falls, jumps	1	<1%	<1%	0.4
Other cause or undetermined	3	3%	<1%	1.7
Assault Total	51	100%	8%	30.3
Physical force	15	29%	2%	8.9
Firearms	15	29%	2%	8.7
Sharp instruments and foreign objects	10	20%	2%	5.9
Impact by blunt, thrown or foreign objects	5	10%	<1%	3.2
Late effects from previous injury	4	7%	<1%	2.2
Other cause or undetermined	2	5%	<1%	1.4
Injuries with Undetermined Intention Total	5	100%	<1%	3.0
ALL INJURIES	605		100%	358.3

Hospitalization

For what types of injuries are young adults being hospitalized?

For young adults age 10 to 17 years in King County, unintentional injury was the third leading cause of hospitalization during the years 1995 to 1997. Most of these injuries were due to motor vehicle accidents, falls, and adverse reactions to medications. The other types of injuries shown on the chart are intentional injuries which include suicide attempts and assaults. The injuries on this chart reflect only those that were severe enough to require admission to a hospital.

Data Notes: “Undetermined Injuries” refer to injuries where it is unknown whether they are intentional or unintentional.

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems.

Hospitalizations for Injuries Among Young Adults Age 18-24 King County, Three Year Average, 1995-1997

	Average Annual Count	% of Injuries within Category	% of All Injuries	Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 18-24
Unintentional Injuries Total	603	100%	70%	468.0
Motor vehicle (occupant)	138	23%	16%	107.4
Falls, jumps, & shoves	93	15%	11%	72.2
Medications in therapeutic use	74	12%	9%	57.2
Late effects from previous injury	68	11%	8%	52.5
Non-medicinal poisoning	26	4%	3%	19.9
Motorcycle (rider)	25	4%	3%	19.7
Impact by blunt, thrown or fallen object	25	4%	3%	19.4
Sharp instruments and foreign objects	21	3%	2%	16.3
Overexertion	18	3%	2%	14.2
Bicycle	18	3%	2%	14.0
Pedestrian	17	3%	2%	12.9
Fires, burns & related asphyxiation	13	2%	2%	10.4
Firearms	11	2%	1%	8.3
Machinery in operation	10	2%	1%	7.8
Medical and surgical procedures	9	1%	1%	7.0
Animal inflicted	5	<1%	<1%	3.9
Off-road motor vehicle	4	<1%	<1%	2.8
Boats (except drowning)	3	<1%	<1%	2.6
Explosive materials, fireworks	3	<1%	<1%	2.3
Airplane & aerospace transport-related	2	<1%	<1%	1.3
Drowning	1	<1%	<1%	0.8
Electricity and radiation	1	<1%	<1%	0.8
Environment & natural forces	1	<1%	<1%	0.8
Other or unknown cause	17	3%	2%	13.4
Suicide Attempt and/or Self-inflicted Injuries Total	130	100%	15%	100.9
Non-medicinal poisoning	95	73%	11%	73.5
Sharp instruments and foreign objects	18	14%	2%	14.2
Firearms	5	4%	<1%	3.6
Falls, jumps	4	3%	<1%	2.8
Late effects from previous injuries	2	2%	<1%	1.8
Suffocation and obstruction	2	2%	<1%	1.6
Fires, burns & related asphyxiation	1	1%	<1%	1.0
Motor vehicle (occupant)	1	<1%	<1%	0.8
Other cause or undetermined	2	2%	<1%	1.6
Assault Total	119	100%	14%	92.5
Physical force	33	28%	4%	25.6
Firearms	32	27%	4%	24.6
Sharp instruments and foreign objects	22	19%	3%	17.3
Late effects from previous injury	16	13%	2%	12.2
Impact by blunt, thrown or fallen object	9	8%	1%	7.0
Other cause or undetermined	7	6%	<1%	5.7
Injuries with Undetermined Intention Total	10	100%	1%	8.0
ALL INJURIES	862		100%	669.4

Hospitalization

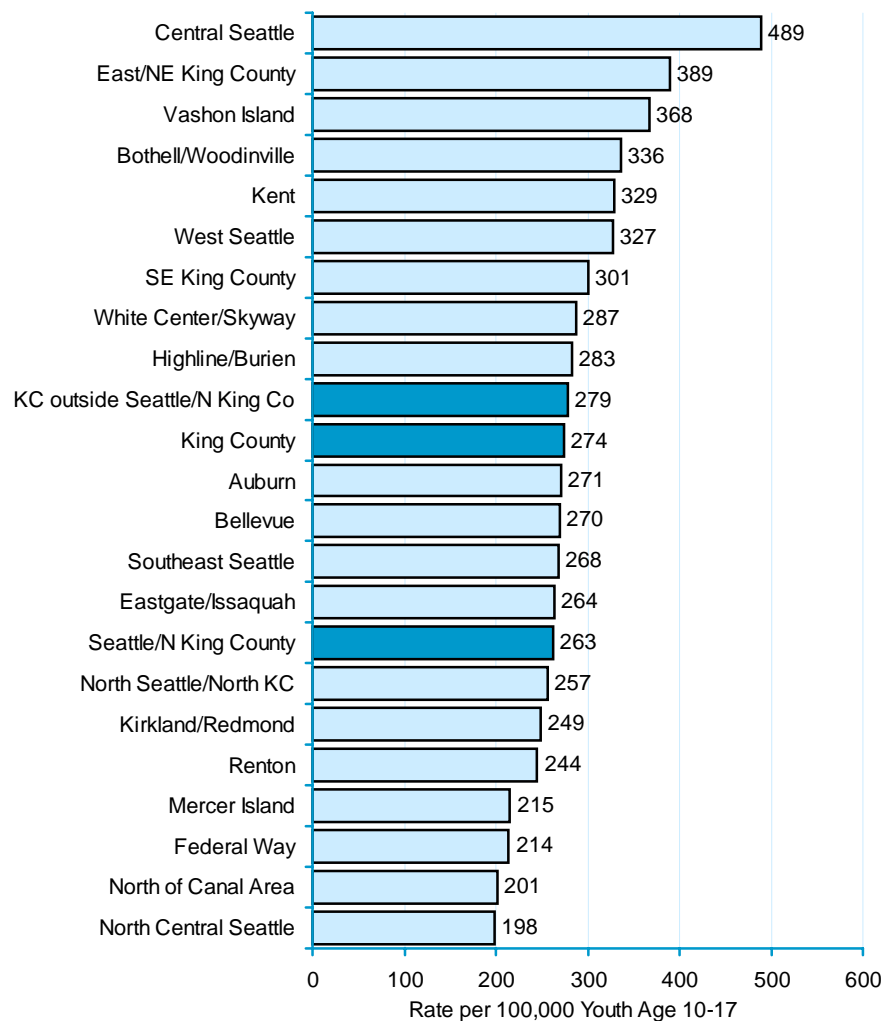
In which Health Planning Areas are youth most likely to be hospitalized due to unintentional injuries?

For the years 1995 to 1997, youth age 10 to 17 years living in Central Seattle and in East/NE King County had the highest rates of hospitalization for unintentional injuries (accidents). As shown previously, falls were the most frequent type of unintentional injuries causing hospitalization.

Data Notes: Due to peculiarities in the hospitalization data, it was not possible to separate Seattle from North King County.

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems

Hospitalization Rates for Unintentional Injuries
Among Youth Age 10-17, By Health Planning Area
King County, Three Year Average, 1995-1997



Hospitalization

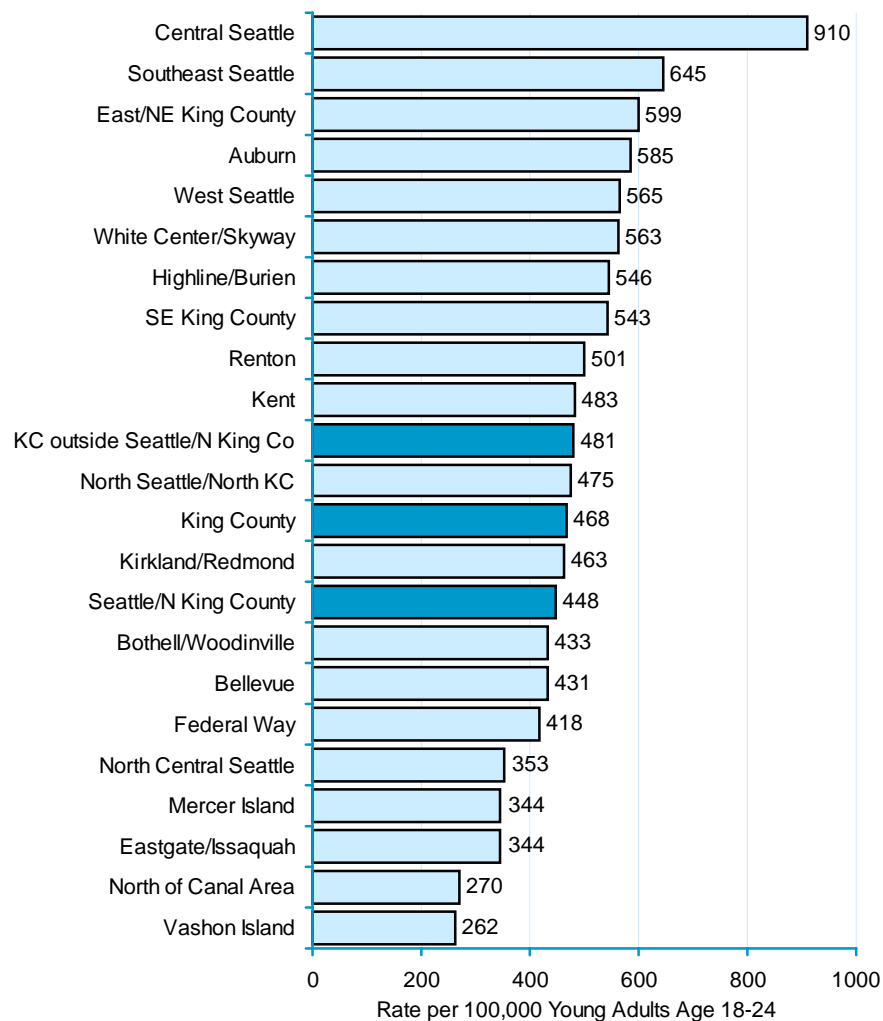
In which Health Planning Areas are young adults most likely to be hospitalized due to unintentional injuries?

For the years 1995 to 1997, young adults age 18 to 24 years living in Central and Southeast Seattle had the highest rates of hospitalization for unintentional injuries (accidents). As shown previously, motor vehicle accidents were the most frequent type of unintentional injuries causing hospitalization.

Data Notes: Due to peculiarities in the hospitalization data, it was not possible to separate Seattle from North King County.

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems

Hospitalization Rates for Unintentional Injuries
Among Young Adults Age 18-24, By Health Planning Area
King County, Three Year Average, 1995-1997



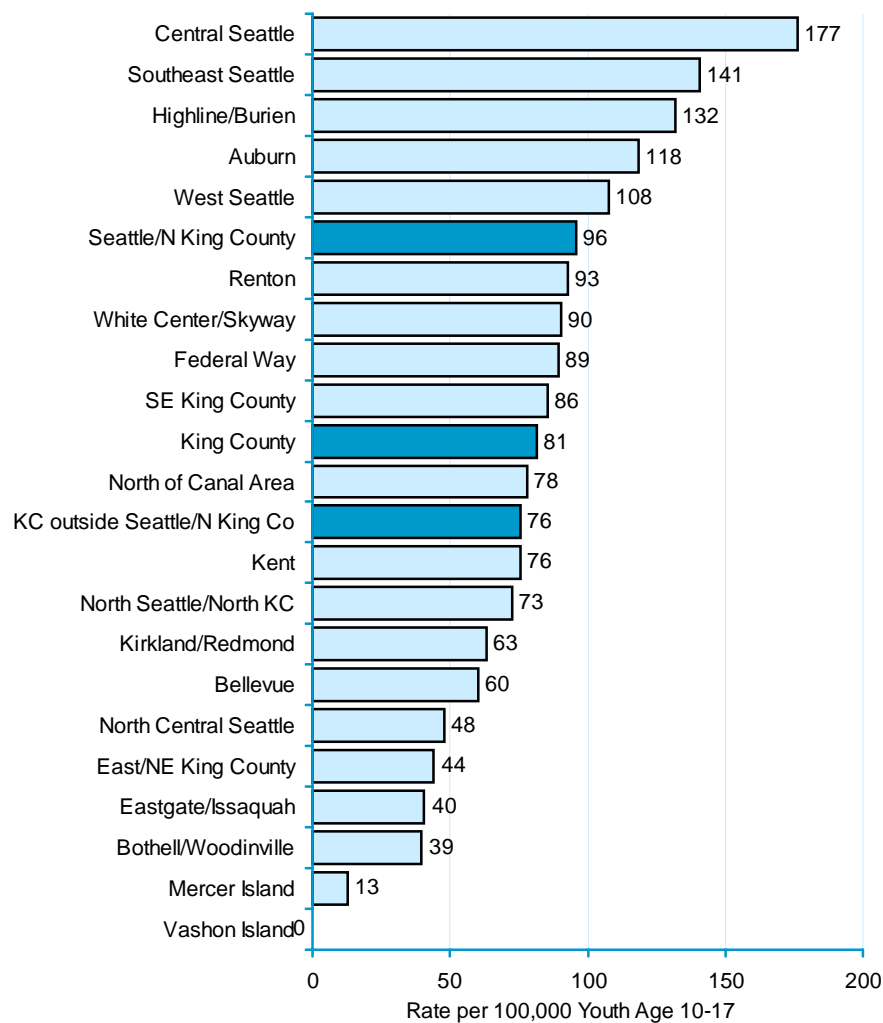
Hospitalization

In which areas are youth most likely to be hospitalized due to intentional injuries?

For the years 1995 to 1997, youth age 10 to 17 years living in Central and Southeast Seattle had the highest rates of hospitalization for intentional injuries. Suicide attempts and assaults comprised the two types of intentional injuries.

Source: Hospitalization Discharge Data: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems.

Hospitalization Rates for Intentional Injuries Among Youth Age 10-17
By Health Planning Area, King County, Three Year Average 1995-1997



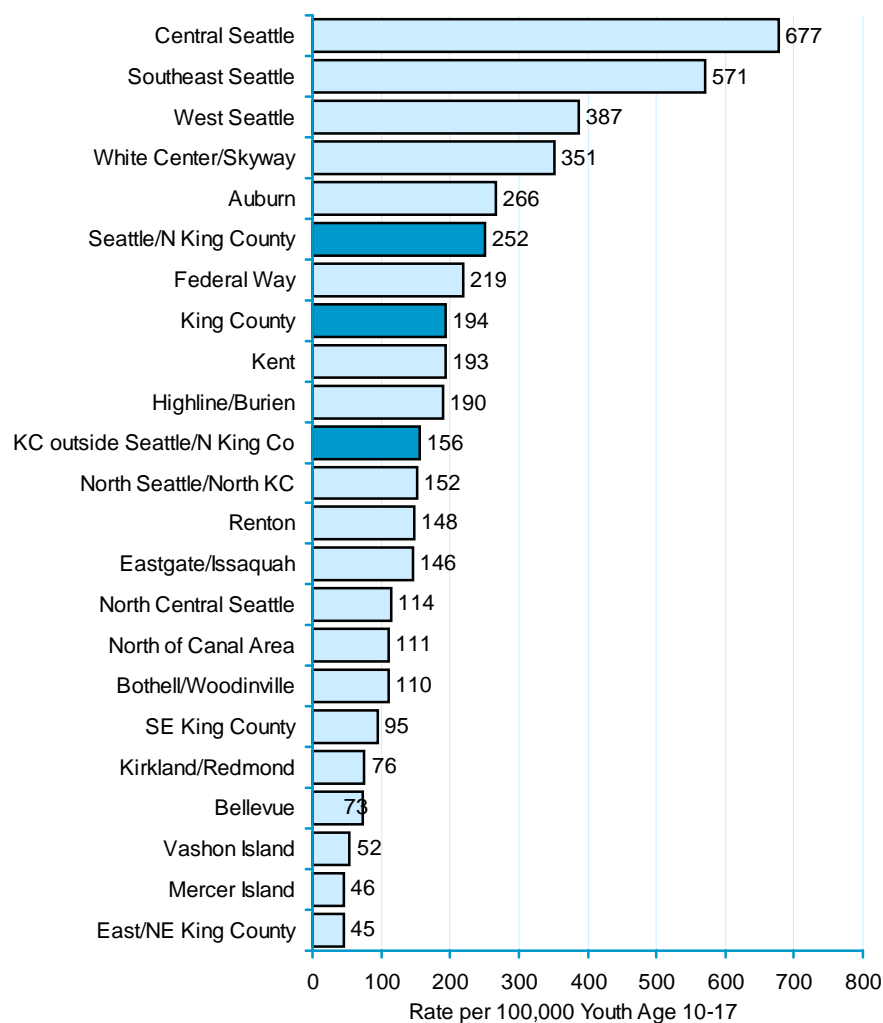
Hospitalization

In which areas are young adults most likely to be hospitalized due to intentional injuries?

For the years 1995 to 1997, young adults age 18 to 24 years living in Central and Southeast Seattle also had the highest rates of hospitalization for intentional injuries. These injuries are based on hospitalizations due to suicide attempts and assaults.

Source: Hospitalization Discharge Data: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems.

Hospitalization Rates for Intentional Injuries Among Young Adults Age 18-24
By Health Planning Area, King County, Three Year Average 1995-1997





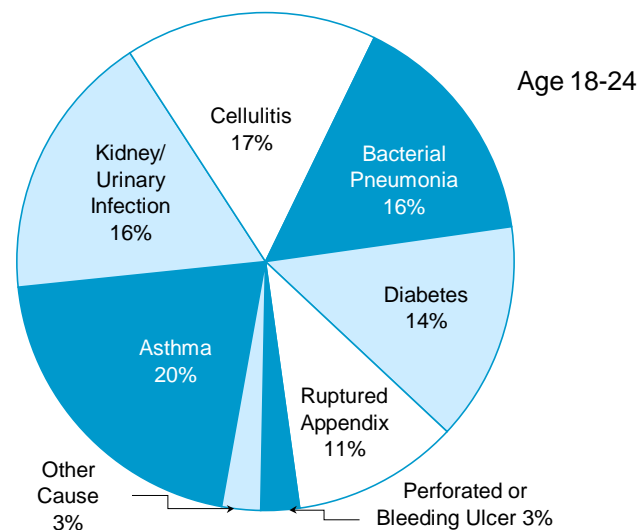
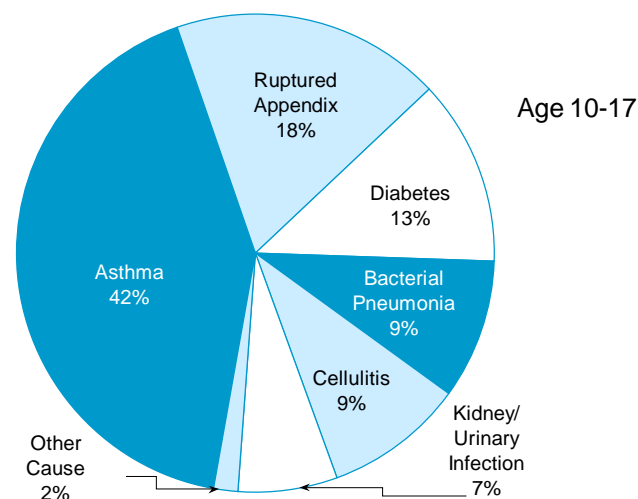
Hospitalization

What are the leading causes of avoidable hospitalizations among youth and young adults?

Hospitalization for certain health conditions, such as asthma, is often avoidable with adequate access to clinical preventive care and treatment. High rates of hospitalizations for these conditions may indicate a lack of access to primary care, which is usually due to lack of health insurance coverage, but can also be attributed to other barriers such as lack of a means of transportation, lack of knowledge, language barriers, mental health problems, and personal beliefs in the value of medical services. Avoidable hospitalization rates are also affected by how common a particular disease is in a particular area, patient care-seeking behavior, physician practice style, patient adherence to treatment plan, and other factors.

During the years 1995 to 1997, an average of 410 avoidable hospitalizations were reported each year among youth age 10 to 17 years. The most common reasons for these hospitalizations among this age group were for asthma (42%) and ruptured appendices (18%). For young adults age 18 to 24 years, there was an average of 339 avoidable hospitalizations reported each year. Asthma (20%) and kidney/urinary tract infections (16%) were the most common reasons given for these hospitalizations.

Avoidable Hospitalizations Among Youth and Young Adults
King County, Three Year Average, 1995-1997



Source: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems. Classification of avoidable hospitalizations based on classifications used in Weissman, JS, et al. (1992): Rates of avoidable hospitalization by insurance status in Massachusetts and Maryland. JAMA. 268(17): 2388-2394, and Institute of Medicine. 1993. Using indicators to monitor national objectives, in Access to Health Care in America, 102-126.

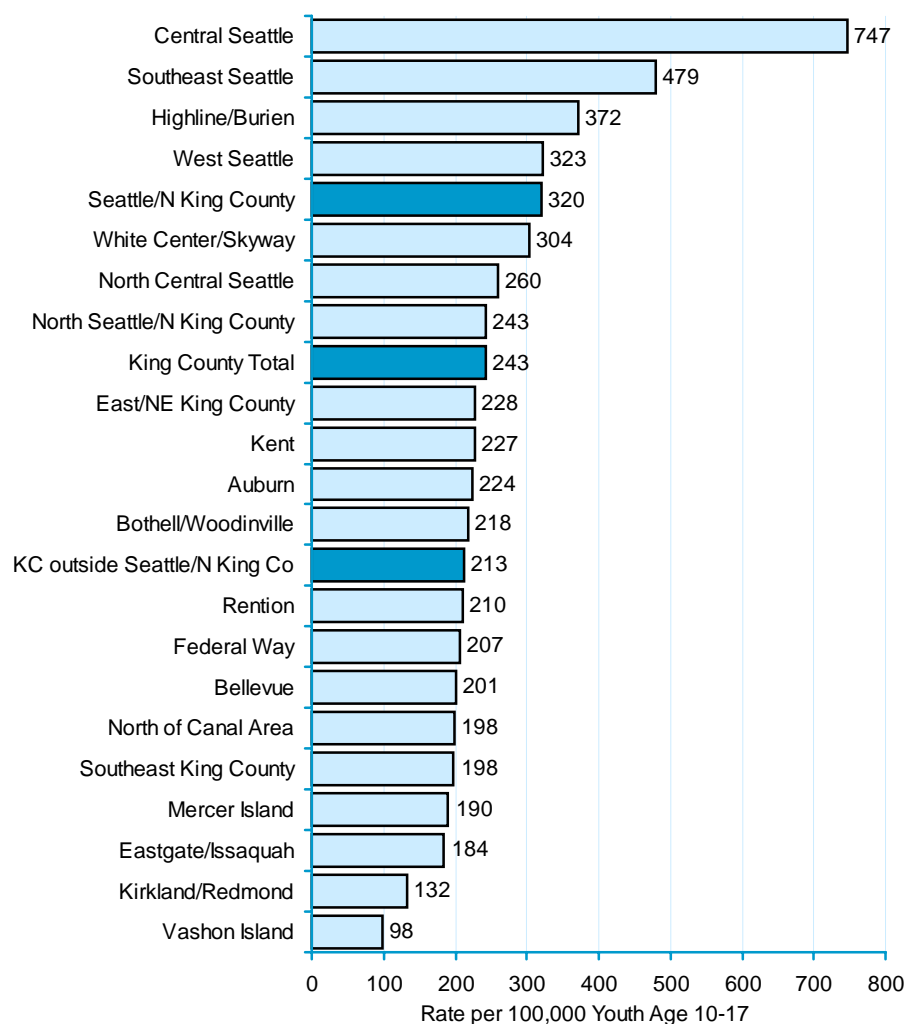
Hospitalization

In which areas are youth most likely to be hospitalized due to reasons that could be avoided through good access and utilization of primary care services?

For the years 1995 to 1997, youth age 10 to 17 years living in Central Seattle and in East and Northeast King County had the highest rates of avoidable hospitalizations (potentially preventable through good access and utilization of primary care services). As shown previously, asthma was the most common potentially avoidable hospitalization in this age group.

Source: Hospitalization Discharge Data: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems.

Avoidable Hospitalizations Among Youth Age 10-17
By Health Planning Area, King County, Three Year Average, 1995-1997



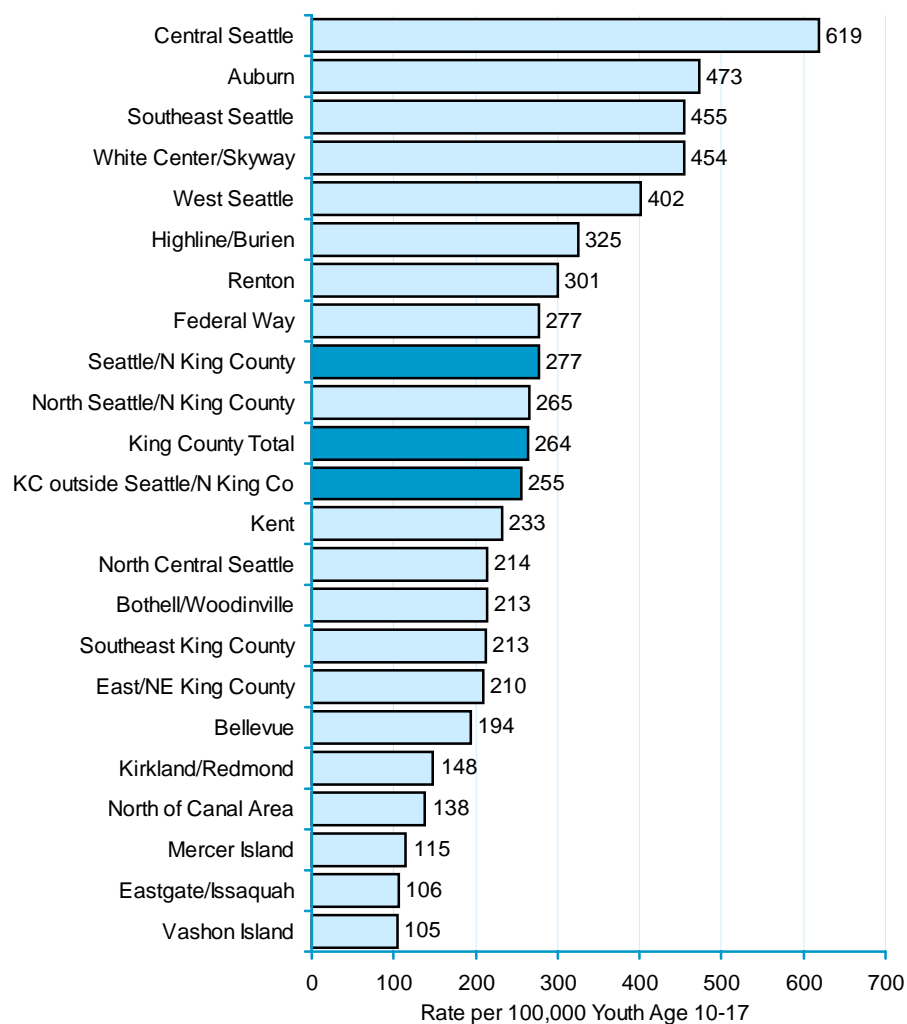
Hospitalization

In which areas are young adults most likely to be hospitalized due to reasons that could be avoided through good access and utilization of primary care services?

For the years 1995 to 1997, young adults age 18 to 24 years living in Central Seattle and in Auburn had the highest rates of avoidable hospitalizations (i.e., potentially preventable through good access and utilization of primary care services). As shown previously, asthma was the most common potentially avoidable hospitalization in this age group.

Source: Hospitalization Discharge Data: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems.

Avoidable Hospitalizations Among Young Adults Age 18-24
By Health Planning Area, King County, Three Year Average, 1995-1997



Hospitalization

How do the numbers of youth hospitalized for attempted suicide vary by gender and age?

This table shows that overall, more females than males were hospitalized for attempted suicide between 1995 and 1997. Suicide was most common among females age 15 to 17 years. For males, older youth were more likely to attempt suicide than younger males.

Youth age 15 to 17 years living in King County outside Seattle were more likely to be hospitalized for suicide than those living in Seattle. For young adults age 18 to 24 years, however, attempted suicide hospitalizations were more common in Seattle than in King County outside Seattle.

Data Notes: The "number" represents the number of youth hospitalized over a three-year period. The "rate" is per 100,000 population in that age and gender group. The rate is not reported where there were less than 5 hospitalizations.

Youth Hospitalized for Attempted Suicide
Ages 10-14, 15-17, and 18-24, By Gender
King County, Seattle, King County Outside Seattle
Three Year Total, 1995-1997

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
King County						
Age 10-14	12	7.2	69	43.3	81	24.9
Age 15-17	45	48.4	132	149.5	177	97.7
Age 18-24	182	93.3	208	108.8	390	100.9
Seattle/North County						
Age 10-14	4	N/A	18	39.9	22	24.1
Age 15-17	7	27.4	35	145.2	42	84.6
Age 18-24	92	119.5	93	125.2	185	122.3
King County Outside Seattle/North County						
Age 10-14	8	6.7	51	44.7	59	25.2
Age 15-17	38	56.4	97	151.1	135	102.6
Age 18-24	90	76.2	115	98.4	205	87.2

Source: Hospitalization Discharge Data: Washington State Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems.

Death

How do the numbers of youth who die from suicide vary by gender and age?

While young women were more likely to be hospitalized due to attempted suicide, this table shows that young males are much more likely to die from their attempts. Suicides are more common among young adults age 18-24 years than younger age groups.

Data Notes: The "number" represents the total number of youth deaths over a three-year period. The "rate" is per 100,000 population in that age group and sex. The rate is not reported where there were less than 5 deaths.

Source: Death Certificate Data: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Suicide Deaths By Gender, Ages 10-14, 15-17, and 18-24 King County, Seattle, King County Outside Seattle Three Year Total, 1996-1998

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
King County						
Age 10-14	<5	N/A	0	N/A	<5	N/A
Age 15-17	8	8.3	<5	N/A	11	5.9
Age 18-24	52	26.5	8	4.2	60	15.5
Seattle						
Age 10-14	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Age 15-17	<5	N/A	0	N/A	<5	N/A
Age 18-24	19	27.3	<5	N/A	22	16.1
King County Outside Seattle						
Age 10-14	<5	N/A	0	N/A	<5	N/A
Age 15-17	7	9.5	<5	N/A	10	7
Age 18-24	30	23.7	5	4	35	14

Death

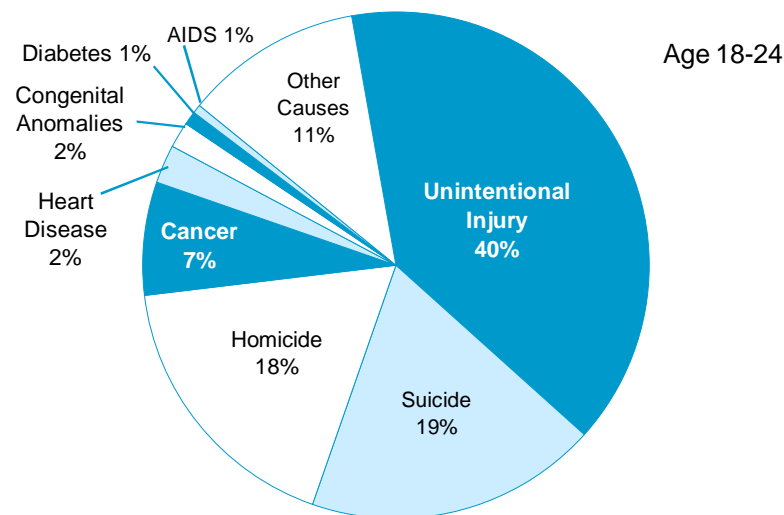
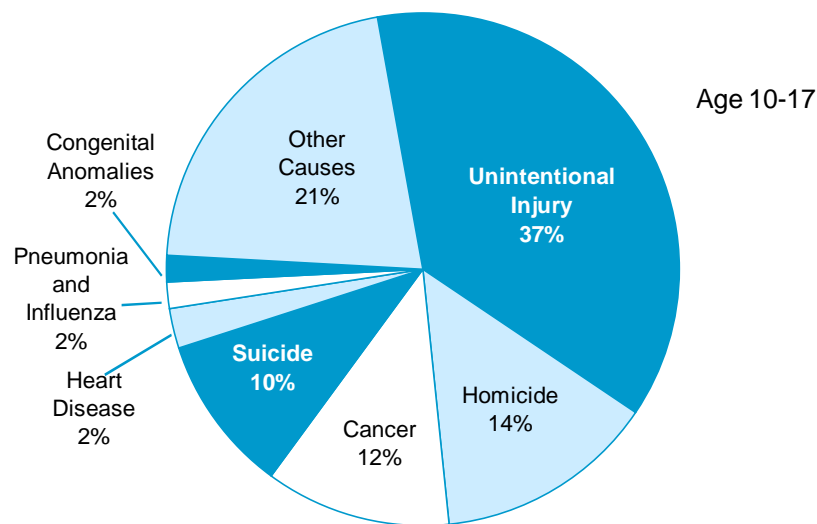
What are the leading causes of death among youth?

In the years 1996 to 1998 an average of 40 deaths each year occurred in youth age 10 to 17 years who lived in King County. Similar to national and statewide trends the leading cause of death among these youth was unintentional injuries which made up over one third (37%) of the deaths. The second and third leading causes were homicide and cancer, comprising 14% and 12%, respectively, of all of the deaths in this age group.

Among young adults age 18 to 24 years, an average of 108 deaths occurred each year. Unintentional injuries made up 40% of these deaths, followed by suicide and homicide, which comprised 19% and 18% of the total, respectively.

Data Notes: Unintentional injury includes motor vehicle crashes, falls, drowning, and burns.

Leading Causes of Death Among Youth and Young Adults
King County, Three Year Average, 1996-1998



Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Death

How many deaths occur among youth and what are the causes?

Over the years 1996 to 1998, 121 deaths were recorded among youth age 10 to 17 years. Of these deaths, 45 were due to unintentional injuries of which 28 were related to motor vehicle accidents. The next most common causes were homicide (17 deaths), cancer (14 deaths), suicide (12 deaths), and heart disease (3 deaths).

Overall deaths related to firearm injuries accounted for 20 deaths.

Data Notes: The rate is not reported where there were less than 5 deaths.

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Number of Deaths by Cause Among Youth Age 10-17 King County, Three Year Average, 1996-1998

Cause of Death	Number	Rate per 100,000
ALL CAUSES	121	23.4
All Unintentional Injury	45	8.7
Motor Vehicle-Related Injury	28	5.4
Motorcycle	0	0.0
Pedal Cyclist	2	N/A
Pedestrian	5	1.0
Other MV Injury	21	4.1
Accidental Poisoning	1	N/A
Accidental Falls	2	N/A
Accidental Fire/Burns	0	0.0
Accidental Drownings	7	1.4
Other Accidental Injury	7	1.4
Homicide	17	3.3
Cancer	14	2.7
Suicide	12	2.3
Heart Disease	3	N/A
Pneumonia and Influenza	2	N/A
Congenital Anomalies	2	N/A
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1	N/A
AIDS	1	N/A
Septicemia	1	N/A
All Other Causes	23	4.5
Other Categories:		
Firearm deaths	20	3.9
Drug-related deaths	3	N/A
Alcohol-induced deaths	1	N/A

Death

How many deaths occur among young adults and what are the causes?

Over the years 1996 to 1998, 324 deaths were recorded among young adults age 18 to 24 years. Of these deaths, 128 were due to unintentional injuries of which 72 were related to motor vehicle accidents. The next most common causes were suicide (60 deaths), homicide (58 deaths), cancer (23 deaths), and heart disease (8 deaths).

Overall deaths related to firearm injuries accounted for 82 deaths and another 30 were drug-related.

Data Notes: The rate is not reported where there were less than 5 deaths.

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

Number of Deaths by Cause Among Young Adults Age 18-24
King County, Three Year Average, 1996-1998

Cause	Number	Rate per 100,000
ALL CAUSES	324	83.6
Unintentional Injury	128	33.0
Motor Vehicle Injury	72	18.6
Motorcycle	10	2.6
Pedal Cyclist	0	0.0
Pedestrian	3	N/A
Other Motor Vehicle	59	15.2
Accidental Poisoning	27	7.0
Accidental Falls	7	1.8
Accidental Fire/Burns	2	N/A
Accidental Drownings	15	3.9
Other Accidental Injury	5	1.3
Suicide	60	15.5
Homicide	58	15.0
Cancer	23	5.9
Heart Disease	8	2.1
Congenital anomalies	6	1.5
Diabetes Mellitus	2	N/A
AIDS	2	N/A
Cerebrovascular Disease	1	N/A
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome or nephrosis	1	N/A
All Other Causes	35	9.0
Other Categories:		
Firearm deaths	82	21.2
Drug-related deaths	30	7.7
Alcohol-induced deaths	2	N/A